THE
MYSORE GAZETTE.
Published by Authority.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Official Papers.

NOTES BY THE DEWAN ON TOUR (1891—92.)

Owing to the failure of the North-East monsoon this year and the reports that were received that crops were suffering and water was getting scarce, I decided upon making a tour through the Maidan Districts of the Province with the view of ascertaining by personal observation, the state of the crops, the supply of water and fodder and the state of the country, and, by direct communication with the people, obtaining full information regarding their wants and requirements in all matters.

2. Accordingly I left Mysore by special train with His Highness the Maharaja who was proceeding to Madras and, taking leave of His Highness at the French Rocks Railway Station, arrived in French Rocks Town at 1 P. M., on 10th December 1891. Mr. A. Rangaswamaiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Sub-Division officer, French Rocks, and Mr. V. H. Karvi, Executive Engineer, accompanied me in my tour in the Mysore District.

3. *10th December* 1891.—In the afternoon inspected the tank constructed by Colonel Georges to the west of the town. This is not an irrigation tank.

4. Walked into the town and inspected the place where the sante or weekly fair is held. Walked over the bund of the Herod Hirekere Tank. The local officers were directed to be careful in giving out the water in the tank for irrigation purposes, and to allow no wastage. The tank bund requires to be raised several feet. This is a Government work to take in hand, should occasion arise. On the representation of the Sub Division officer that there was no proper accommodation for his residence, inspected all the buildings available. The old residence of the Sub-Division officer is in a dilapidated condition and is useless for the purpose. The matter will receive consideration later on.

5. The raiyats who had assembled in large numbers were heard. They complained of the want of water for irrigation purposes and fodder for cattle and asked for remission of assessment owing to the expected failure of crops. They were told that water from tanks would be given out in a careful and economical manner to save standing crops where there was need therefor, and the local officers were directed to this effect. As regards fodder, they were told that orders had already been issued to throw open Government Forests for purposes of pasturage and that raiyats should avail themselves of the concession, wherever

6. As regards remissions of assessment, they were informed that the time had not yet arrived for passing any general orders in the matter, but that the matter would be taken into consideration in due course. Jamabandi officers will have instructions in the matter as soon as necessary.

7. A complaint was brought to the effect that there was not a sufficient stock of food grains in the market, that merchants raised the prices arbitrarily and that they sometimes refused to sell. The Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Division officer were asked to watch the sources of supply, and the flow of the grain trade in each Taluk, having regard to the several marts and the dates on which they are respectively held, to converse freely with the merchants as to the necessity of having a sufficient stock of grain and to suggest to them the means of obtaining grain when the ordinary sources of supply failed and to assure them that Government will be particularly watchful to ensure the safety of their stock both in transit and at the place of storage.

8. To provide work near their homes for such people as do not possess lands, the people present were informed that work to be done to village tanks under the 300 Rs. limit will, in affected localities, be treated as relief works to be executed by local labor under Revenue officers and will be paid for by Government without any labor contribution from the raiyats, which for the time being will be waived in special tracts.

11*th December* 1891.--Hirod (French Rocks) to Nagamangala, 20 miles.

9. The dry crops remain to be harvested for the most part. The ragi is likely to yield about 4 annas, on an average, and gram much less.

10. The tanks contain a fair supply of water, and drinking water is generally available.

11. More economical use of the water in the tanks is necessary to make what is available go as far as possible to save standing crops and for the use of men and cattle. The local officers have been directed accordingly.

12. People ask for restoration of Hosakere on the road to Melkote. I understand from the Executive Engineer that the bed has been given out for cultivation. The work is a good one and I understand that the lands likely to be submerged can be acquired for a nominal price. If so, this work is one to be undertaken.

13. Inspected the breached Busandra Tank, a mile to the east of the road across the Lokapavani. The Executive Engineer has the project nearly ready. It is a useful work and must be taken in hand at once. The people say that this tank used to feed certain other tanks more to the east and point out the remains of the feeder channel. This should be investigated in the D. P. W. The Busandra Tank should be commenced at an early date, as an ordinary P. W. It will for the present suffice for that part of the country where no other work is going on.

14. The people generally have their harvest to finish before they can take up any work, but there are of course some men of the landless classes who should be enabled to earn wages near their homes on ordinary public works which alone are required in this point.

15. At Telya met carts bringing ragi from Gubbi at Rs. 10 per khandi of 200 seers. This price is very much lower than the 13 and 14 seers the Rupee which the District returns show. The matter will be investigated when I get into the Tumkur District. After inspecting the proposed Busandra Tank, walked on to Gaudanahalli cross country inspecting the crops in the way. Arrived at 11-30 A. M. at Nagamangala.

16. In the evening I visited Singarasinakere, Sulekere and Nagamangala Tanks. They all contain a fair quantity of water. The lands under Nagamangala Tank are still Bengar, and water from the sluice is not required for the crops, but the sluice is kept open on account of some 2 men who have chosen to

17. The new revetment at the place of the breach on the Hosakere was found to have slipped owing, it was complained to me, to small stones having been used in constructing the work, and these being put down without a foundation upon silt, upon a site different from that marked out by the Chief Engineer. The Executive Engineer explains however that the slipping of the revetment, which took place three months ago, was not due to bad work but to the softness of the ground at the foundation and that the bund is being made as strong as possible and raised to the proper level.

18. The day was market day at Nagamangala and it was reported that rice (1st sort) was sold at Rs. 15½ per Pallah or about 6½ seers per Rupee and rice (2nd sort) at Rs. 14 per Pallah that is 7⅐ seers per Rupee. Only one small heap of ragi was exposed for sale.

19. 12*th December* 1891.—I rode over some of the villages on the east side. Crops not likely to yield more than ¼th in most places.

20. In the evening, heard the raiyats and petitioners who had assembled in large numbers.

21. The raiyats of Ramachandrapur Agrahara and other villages pray for the restoration of the Ramachandrapur Tank breached about 3 years ago and the Cholanahalli raiyats apply for the restoration of their village tank. These works will receive attention immediately.

22. A large number of petitions for the restoration and repair of tanks were received. The raiyats present were informed that works for which projects were ready would be commenced at once, while the petitions regarding others would be referred to the Public Works Department for consideration, and such of them undertaken as were found useful and feasible.

23. Petitions on other matters were referred to the Deputy Commissioner for disposal.

24. As regards remission of kandayam, the people were informed that the time had not yet arrived for general remissions of kandayam and that the Jamabandi officers would be asked to report upon the condition of the crops and, upon their reports, orders would be passed in the matter. In cases in which the yield is less than a 6 anna crop, it seems desirable to allow a partial remission of assessment.

25. This taluk as far as I have seen does not require any relief works. Ordinary public works must be fairly distributed. The Executive Engineer is preparing a list which I shall send on to the Public Works Department.

26. 13th *December* 1891.—In the morning drove to Nelligere. From the main road branched off to visit Dadaga Tank. The tank contains a good supply but there is the usual wasteful system. Rice and sugar-cane under the tank in excellent condition. Dry crops poor as elsewhere.

27. From all I have seen of this taluk my conclusions are—

(1) That the people are fairly prosperous.
(2) That a sufficient stock of food exists and will receive a small addition from the present harvest.
(3) That there was a fair harvest last year in most places.
(4) That the suffering will be from the high prices and among working classes.
(5) That ordinary public works properly distributed are all that the taluk will require for several months. The people have yet their small harvest to collect.
(6) That there is fodder for several months.
(7) That in the higher parts, drinking water wells are required.
(8) That people are not so anxious about the immediate present as about the possible future.
and (9) That there is a great demand for tank restorations in almost every

28. *14th December* 1891.—Left Nelligere at about 6-30 A. M. Drove about 2½ miles and then left carriages and walked out to see cultivation and tanks in the villages of Bellur, Nagalapur, Tigalanhalli and Mudigere.

In the course of this detour, inspected about 6 miles of dry crops and wet crops below three large tanks. The wet crops (standing and harvested) have been good. Of dry crops, the out-turn of ragi may be said to be a six anna crop in the highly manured fields adjoining villages and in a few low-lying or favored localities. In other places, out turn would be less, and in some only a crop of straw can be expected. Horse-gram which has been extensively sown has also almost entirely failed. A little area in Bellur has been sown with Bengal-gram which however has not thrived well. Under the most favorable circumstances, it may yield a 3 or 4 anna crop, but it is too early to form any estimate.

29. A great deal of water was flowing in the Kodihalla of the Bellur Tank (Dasankere). The sluices of the tank were open and water was running to irrigate some standing paddy, and some fields which were being prepared for a 2nd crop. The people complained that water was not being distributed economically or equitably, the richer or more influential taking it for a 2nd crop, while others had not raised even a single crop. This was evidently the case and it was also evident that water was being used wastefully. Provision exists for 4 Nirgantis but only one is in service. Impressed upon the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Rangaswamaiengar) and the Sub-Division officer (Mr. Muhammad Ali) the importance of attending to these points at once. The full staff of Nirgantis should be maintained, the vacancies being filled up, if necessary, even by the restoration to office of the men who were dismissed a few years ago for misconduct, their long exclusion from office being a sufficient punishment for past misconduct. The lands irrigated by the main channels drawn from the sluice should be divided into blocks and allotted to the several Nirgantis. The old established customary method of distributing water should be ascertained and recorded and adhered to with such modifications as existing conditions may render desirable. In this exceptional season, the greatest economy possible should be exercised and the available water supply should be used so as to produce the greatest benefit in maturing standing paddy crops, in irrigating some quick growing dry crop which may with a little water be raised so as to yield an early supply of food and fodder, and in affording drinking water for men and cattle. The usual Vaisakh cultivation of paddy may, if necessary, be restricted with a due regard to the limited water-supply. In view of the great importance of conserving the existing water-supply and of the great expenditure of water in growing paddy, it is worth considering whether by preference ragi may not be raised in the fields nearest the bund. The local officers were asked to convene and consult a panchayat of respectable raiyats of the village and if possible establish one as a local body to supervise the arrangements which may be ordered.

30. The Bellur Dasankere Tank has an achkat (irrigable area) of about 430 acres assessed at about 2,340 Rupees. The revetment has in several places got displaced, but it is doubtful whether resetting the same is required if the capacity has to be increased as proposed. It was stated that the raiyats were required to carry out the necessary earthwork to the tank but that the grass on the bund was sold by auction and denied to them. This is against standing orders. The grass should be given to raiyats where they maintain the bund, or the sale proceeds applied towards the execution of what is raiyats' work. The bund is worn out and earthwork and turfing are required.

The Executive Engineer was informed that the raising of the waste weir of the tank, which the people were so anxious about, would be a most useful project locally. A portion of the fort wall at Bellur is in a dangerous condition. It will require to be pulled down. The stones are large and good and can be utilized for tank work.

31. The Tigalanhalli Tank has been recently improved by the P. W. D., and masonry work to the kodi is still in hand. Here too there was water running

32. The people complained that at one time there was a Nirganti to regulate the distribution of water and that Inam lands were attached to his office, but that the office is now extinct and the lands in possession of the Shanbhog. The Deputy Commissioner was instructed to investigate the matter and take steps to re-establish the Nirganti and restore the lands to him. Very probably the lands were given out only temporarily. The people represented that the surplus of the Tigalanhalli Tank at the left corner used to flow into the Arni Tank lower down but that it now flowed all along the bund towards the right corner, often damaging adjoining fields. The Executive Engineer was requested to examine the levels and see what could be done.

33. The Arni Tank is also a recently restored tank and contains about 3 months' supply of water, sufficient for the standing crops below it which are also in very good condition. The bund requires turfing.

On the whole there has been a very bad season for dry crops, particularly for the later sowings, which form the great majority. There is no distress now. There will be occupation for the people in the fields and fodder for cattle during the next three weeks or so. After that some ordinary D. P. W. works will afford help to such as need it till the next early rains. People here as in other parts have too vivid a recollection of the last famine not to be alarmed but they have been assured in every respect and been told that if famine does come (and it will not come unless the next monsoon also fails), there will be established various kinds of works within easy distances from their homes at which they can earn a livelihood. One commendable work of this class, it was pointed out to the local officers, was that of digging pits along the margin of the water-spread of tanks for planting indigenous trees which would bear coppicing and would yield fuel so much in request in a Maidan taluk like Nagamangala. If suitable trees were selected, these would grow thicker and thicker by coppicing above a certain height, other young plants would grow up from the roots, and thus in course of time these would form a good protection to the tank bed from silt. Where water-courses exist, aloes might be planted to complete the cordon.

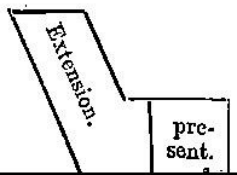
Arrived at the main road, I asked the local officers to pay every attention possible to the most economical use of the water in the tanks and to have fairly distributed throughout the drier Taluks of the Mysore District, ordinary public works, chiefly earthwork to tanks. These works should be carried on with local labor, only, however slow the progress might be.

34. Driving on three or four miles along much the same kind of cultivation as we had before met with and after exchanging a few words with the Priest of the Chanchanhalligiri Matt who had come down the hill to meet us, we arrived at the boundary of the Tumkur District, where the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Venkatvaradaiengar and the Executive Engineer Mr. Dalal joined us.

MEMORANDUM.

Camp No. D. 14, dated Mysore, 9th December 1891.

I would like Mr. Standish Lee to tell me to day how many coolies he can daily employ about Mysore for the next 5 months. There is much that has to be done, about the fort, the big tank, bathing tanks, &c. Mr. Lee should try and keep as much water as possible in the bathing tanks, the level of which could easily be raised to that of the floor of the female bathing ghat. The pure water reservoir can be extended, as roughly shown below. In the present season much can't and need not be spent upon chunam work, &c., and as much as possible should be spent on earthwork.



Extract from Office Memorandum.

CAMP No. D. 25, DATED MYSORE, 10TH DECEMBER 1891.

Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar is engaged in giving advances for irrigation wells in Chitaldroog. He must early proceed to Tumkur after completion of his work in Chitaldroog. Many applications for advances in parts of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts have been received, and in the present season it is desirable to give them at once without waiting till Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar can go round to those Districts.

In the Bangalore District, the duty should be entrusted to Mr. Kumarswami Naik, and in the Kolar District to an officer whom either the Survey or Forest Department should be asked to lend. Consult Mr. Chentsal Rao and ask him kindly to issue the needful orders.

* * * *

If he prefers it, he can put an Assistant Commissioner (any) on this duty in Kolar and put one of the best local Munsiffs (who are to be lent to the Revenue Department during recess) to do the work of the Assistant Commissioner, or during Recess and Christmas holidays Nanjundaiya can be employed on the special duty. The grant made for the entire State should be distributed among the four Districts named. If more money is required, I will give it if Mr. Chentsal Rao will name it.

The diaries of the Special officers should go to Mr. Chentsal Rao for orders and each Special officer should send me to Camp marked 'urgent' weekly a brief list of advances given showing amounts and localities.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kolar should specially look after the comparatively Junior officers to whom the duty has to be entrusted in their Districts.

In all Districts, the advances should be given in the affected tracts until further orders.

K. S.

TELEGRAMS.

From Dewan, To Colonel C. Bowen, R. E., Bangalore.

CAMP MYSORE, DATED 9TH DECEMBER 1891.

Village tanks in affected tracts should be relief works under Revenue officers. Expedite orders for border taluks, Kolar District.

From Dewan, To C. Madiah, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Kolar.

Village tanks below 300 Rupees limit will be relief works under Revenue officers. Meet me at Banasandra on 18th with full information after inspecting affected taluks.

CAMP No. D. 6-11, DATED MYSORE, 7TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—In view of the present prospects of the season in the Maidan portions of the Province where it is reported that the crops are suffering and the water-supply is scarce owing to the failure of the N. E. monsoon, the following instructions are issued for the guidance of the officers concerned :—

2. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldroog should, at once, in person, or where that is impossible through Assistant Commissioners or through competent Amildars in special cases, make a careful examination of the state of the crops in each taluk and mark out on the Taluk Survey Maps (1 inch = 1 mile scale) all villages the dry lands of which are not expected to yield more than an 8 anna crop, indicating in the case of each village or tracts of villages as may be most convenient, the average yield of the various crops in annas, the total loss of crop, if such exist in any locality, and the occupied lands lying waste. The same information as regards wet lands under tanks should also be shown on the maps. Separate lists, showing in detail information as above, should also be simultaneously prepared and submitted along with the maps for the information of the Dewan. Lists showing tanks which have dried up should also be submitted. Deputy Commissioners should also send a comparative statement showing the area under cultivation in December 1890 and in December 1891.

3. Dried tank-beds should be given for cultivation to applicants from the villages concerned on the average dry rates of assessment, for one year only, and without any claim for compensation, should the crops be destroyed by submergence or otherwise.

4. As much scarcity of drinking water is experienced in many parts of the country, Deputy Commissioners should have a thorough examination made of the number and the condition of existing wells, and of the places where new wells are required and make an estimate of the cost of sinking new wells and deepening existing wells. For this purpose, the whole sum of Rs. 10,000 promised to each District from Local Funds General in the Proceedings of Government No. 13680-9—288-L. 375, dated 4th March 1891, and partially allotted by Proceedings No. 6591-600—L. 451, dated 10th September 1891, will be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldroog. This would leave the following sums at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners above named, for excavation of wells alone during the current year :—

Name of District.	*Already sanctioned.*	*Now allotted.*	*Total.*
Bangalore	... * 1,325	... 5,255	... 6,580
Kolar	... 4,705	... 2,649	... 7,354
Tumkur	... 800	... 5,800	... 6,600
Mysore, including French Rocks Sub-Division	4,668	... 3,113	... 7,781
Chitaldroog	8,474	... 876	... 9,350

*Out of this, Rs. 1,000 since sanctioned for Anekal Taluk.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar has obtained a further allotment of Rs. 5,000 from District Funds for the same purpose under Proceedings No. 7368-70—L. 581, dated 25th September 1891. The above allotments should be carefully and judiciously utilized and made to go a long way towards providing drinking water where most required. The present grants should be used by the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Bangalore for the drier parts of their Districts and by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldroog throughout those Districts. The Deputy Commissioners should divide the allotments now made as between themselves and the Sub-Division officer, if any, in their Districts according to actual requirements. If the present allotments are insufficient for the actual requirements of any District, immediate application should be made for more funds with full details. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give their personal attention to the question of the supply of drinking water, wherever needed, and see that each well is sunk in a suitable locality and so as to supply a village or circle of villages and to be a *permanent* work of utility. The situation of the wells should be carefully selected so as to avoid danger of silting or pollution. The works should be executed by the Revenue Department and may be commenced

labor or men towards the construction of wells need not be enforced at present in the above named Districts in localities suffering from want of water. The Comptroller will be requested to place the above mentioned sums at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

5. Full effect should be at once given wherever necessary to the orders already issued, throwing open all Government forests to the raiyats for purpose of pasturage.

6. Until further orders, no leave will be granted to any Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Amildar or other executive officer, except upon medical certificate.

CAMP No. D. 12-13, DATED MYSORE, 9TH DECEMBR 1891.

ORDER.—The Deputy Commissioner of $\frac{\text{Mysore}}{\text{Bangalore}}$ must convene a small Meeting at once of the principal merchants in the City and encourage them to import as much rice as possible during the next few weeks. Government will help them by giving a Police guard when applied for.

2. The Deputy Commissioner should submit a careful forecast showing rice and ragi likely to come into $\frac{\text{Mysore}}{\text{the City of Bangalore}}$ weekly during the next few months and the quantities required for ordinary consumption in the City.

No. D. 16-24, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 9TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER—Assistant Comissioners and Amildars are likely to have much executive work and a good deal of travelling during the next few months. The Chief Court will accordingly be requested to place at the disposal of the District Officers of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldroog the services of the Sub-Judges and Munsiffs in those Districts, during the approaching Christmas holidays and the annual recess of the Civil Courts. Similarly the Munsiffs of Honnali and Hole-Narsipur should be placed respectively under the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Hassan. The Deputy Commissioners in question will utilize the services of these officers, in the best manner possible. In the case of the transfer of any of these officers, the Deputy Commissioners concerned may, in communication with the Chief Court, utilize the services of either the present incumbents or of those that are to replace them. If any of the Munsiffs in the above named Districts are, for any reason, not available, the Deputy Commissioners may, with the permission of the Chief Court, obtain the services of others in any of the remaining Districts.

CAMP No. D. 15, DATED MYSORE, 9TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—The Comptroller is requested to submit to the address of the Under-Secretary, Dewan's Camp, at once, a statement showing total receipts and total payments from the various Treasuries (including the Madras Bank) in each of the months from September to May, during the three preceding years, in the appended form. The receipts during the next few months will be very small owing to the recent alteration of the Revenue khist, and the present condition of the season. A careful forecast should also be submitted at once of probable receipts and expenditure

during each month from December to end of May next, in a tabular form showing the principal items separately.

L. ANANTASWAMI RAO,
Under-Secretary.

Months.	1888-89.			1889-90.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference, Plus or Minus.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference, Plus or Minus.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference, Plus or Minus.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference, Plus or Minus.
September ...												
October ...												
November ...												
December ...												
January ...												
February ...												
March ...												
April ...												
May ...												
Total.....												

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1891.

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PART IV.

Official Papers.

NOTES BY THE DEWAN ON—TOUR. (1891-92.)—*Continued.*

35. *14th December* 1891.—At the frontier of the Tumkur District, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. B. K. Venkatavaradaiengar, and the Executive Engineer Mr. Dalal, joined us.

36. A herd of Amrut Mahal cattle grazing in a kaval on the frontier as we entered the Turuvekere Sub-Taluk seemed in excellent condition.

37. The standing dry crops on either side of the road and those within the limits of Chik Settigere and Dod Settigere were looking better than what we had seen in the Nagamangala Taluk. Ragi was being harvested and may be taken as about a four anna crop.

38. Mayasandra village was next reached. A large number of people had assembled here to meet us. They were more concerned about the future than the present. The Brahmans represented that in times of scarcity like this, some means of earning a livelihood should be devised for them and that grain doles should be ordered for them as was done during the last Famine. They were told that no need for any special measures of the kind can arise for several months to come. Equally important and doubtless somewhat more pressing is the case of the Totis and Kulavadis. In seasons like the present, they are the first to suffer with little or no crops on their own often ill cultivated lands and with no "aya" from raiyats who are badly off themselves. They often leave the villages to which they belong in search of wages or food to other villages and even to the Coffee Districts. It is the duty of the District Officers to afford some help to them, by finding work for them on village works, even before the time for opening such works for the benefit of the general population. In the matter of remissions, these village servants should be treated liberally.

39. There is a large tank in this village (Mayasandra). It was a painful sight to see how much water was being wasted from this tank. On the pretext of irrigating a small area of standing paddy and preparing land for Vaisakh cultivation, the water was being led a very long distance in channels whose banks were broken in some places, and parts of which were roadside check drains and gravel pits. By a little tact and thoughtfulness on the part of the local officers and community, the water could be made to serve very valuable purposes. Raiyats should have been got to keep the channel in good repair, so that water did not escape from it and carry it away from gravel pits which it [illegible] cultivation should be discouraged

particularly at a distance from the tank. The tank has now about 2 months' supply of water, and it would be preferable by far to get some quick growing dry crop like jola raised on the lands nearest the bund with the help of a little irrigation. Instructions to this effect and similar to those noted in the case of the Bellur tank were explained to the Deputy Commissioner for attention. An estimate for work to the Mayasandra tank is also in hand in the Public Works Department. This will be one of the ordinary Public Works Department agency works which will be useful in this part of the country and should be undertaken as early as possible.

40. The villagers asked for remission of assessment on their dry lands. Here as well as in other places, it was explained that it was too soon to decide about remissions; and after all a remission of assessment would go only to help those that did not require immediate help. In some places the laboring classes (who have no employment owing to the small dry harvest and to no wet harvest) have to be provided with work and the intentions of Government were explained to the effect that works within easy distances of their homes would be provided wherever and whenever necessary.

41. The road beyond Mayasandra turns near the Travellers' Bangalow and goes north-west to Turuvekere. As we went on towards Turuvekere, we met what were on the whole better crops. The road passes over the watershed, and crops on either side being on particularly high lying lands, are not a fair index of the state of crops generally. But, such as they were, the horse-gram so extensively sown was withering on the high level lands and looked indifferent on the lower fields. This was so also with the late sowings of ragi. But the earlier sowings looked much better than what we had hitherto seen, and improved as we approached Turuvekere. About Mallagatta, Visvanathapur and Turuvekere, the ragi, ballar and jola were very fair, having been sown early, though the horse-gram being sown late looked indifferent. The land in these parts is fertile and this tract of country is especially a ragi-growing tract. Compared with the crops of Nagamangala and Mysore Taluks, the out-turn may be declared to be good; though compared with the local out-turn of previous years, it may be taken at the proportion of 6 annas to the rupee.

42. The avenue trees have been well looked after, and it is evident that the Deputy Commissioner has been paying special and constant attention to them. Each tree had a ring bund of earth put round its base to catch and hold rain water. This would catch but the rain falling on it. It would be better to construct little bunds or kattes across the slope of the land so as to catch and retain as much as possible of the flowing water. The country lends itself to such cross bunds which would also arrest washed soil and thus also benefit the trees. This was pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner.

43. Reached Turuvekere at noon for breakfast.

This was market day at Turuvekere. The market was fairly supplied. About 600 seers of ragi were reported to have been sold at 22 seers per rupee, and about 300 seers of rice at the following prices:—

1st sort,	6	seers per rupee.	
2nd "	7	"	"
3rd "	7½	"	"

all in retail and for local consumption.

From this market it is usual to export rice to Chiknayakanhalli and ragi to Nagamangala and Bangalore. But on this date, no purchases were made for export.

44. In the afternoon, numerous petitions were received which being classified were—

1st. for remissions of assessment owing to the bad season;

2nd. for various local useful works, for supply of drinking water, for restoration of local tanks; and

3rd. other miscellaneous matters forming ordinary subjects of complaint.

To the 1st class of petitions, answers were given as in other places. The suggestions contained in the 2nd class of petitions were noted and commended to the Deputy Commissioner for attention. The 3rd class were disposed of on their merits.

45. *15th December* 1891.—In the forenoon drove out to the Tiptur road as far as Nonavinkere, riding across country to inspect cultivation and tanks in the villages of Guddenhalli, Mallaghatta Basthihalli, Annappanhalli and Aldur. The dry crops are much in the same state as observed in the neighbourhood of Turuvekere yesterday. Public health is good; cattle are in good condition; there has been no cattle disease. But as fodder and grazing will be very much less than usual, the people asked for the Amrut Mahal Ghantepura kaval (through which we were riding) for grazing purposes. They were even willing to take up the land for cultivation and stated that the Amrut Mahal cattle seldom came here for grazing. Favorable consideration was promised. The Amrut Mahal officer will be requested to place at the disposal of the Revenue Department this (the Ghantepur) kaval and other kavals elsewhere in affected tracts, which without inconvenience can be relinquished to the Revenue Department temporarily for the next few months.

46. The Mallaghatta tank has an extensive waterspread. But now it is not full and a great part of the bed is dry. It has an atchkat (irrigable area) of about 650 acres assessed at Rs. 2,650, most of which is usually cultivated with Vaisakh paddy. The sluice has been opened and water flows ostensibly for nurseries and for preparing the land for Vaisakh cultivation, but much of it is wasted, If the raiyats were provident and industrious, a good crop of jola could be quickly grown over an area of 10 or 15 acres from the waste water alone. Instructions similar to those given elsewhere were here repeated, and the Deputy Amildar was asked to get the raiyats together and induce them to grow such crops. They may not be accustomed to this, but a little persuasion and explanation would be sufficient. If necessary, the Deputy Commissioner might get a small area planted under Batayi. Indeed in such cases, special cultivation is itself a highly suitable relief work. But more imperative than such cultivation is conserving as much water as possible for men and cattle during the next dry months and this was duly impressed upon local officers.

47. A portion of the tank bed has been ploughed and sown with Bengal-gram. But a larger area could have been cultivated if the raiyats were sensible and energetic. For one thing they began late and a large area which might otherwise have been available is now too dry for cultivation with Bengal-gram. A good margin near the edge of the water has been needlessly left out as too moist. This was pointed out and advice given to make the most of the bed in existing circumstances, and if necessary to resort to Batayi.

48. The Aldur tank has about six weeks' supply of water. The sluice is out of order and water which leaks through it is being used, though not as economically and carefully as possible, for gardens behind it.

49. The road turns sharp at the kodi and as the side is precipitous, the people represented that carts had often upset at the turn and asked for a parapet wall or other protection. This was promised and the Executive Engineer asked to provide the needful.

50. The Nonavinkere tank is a magnificent reservoir with a very extensive water spread. The tank contains a fair supply of water. The owners of gardens want the water to be let out for irrigating their garden crops. This should be done carefully and economically. Usually Vaisakhi paddy is grown on the wet lands below this tank. But this year, this is impossible as the water-supply is insufficient for the purpose.

51. Inspected the Nonavinkere village also. There is much work that can be done for village sanitation and conservancy, in excavating side drains, removing debris and filling pits when village works have to be established in these parts.

52. Returned home at noon.

53. In the evening walked over the kodi and bund of the Turuvekere tank. It is a large tank and contains a fair supply of water. The leaky sluice underneath the kodi requires attention. The atchkat yields a revenue of Rs. 7,000, of which Rs. 1,500 are derived from gardens. I then drove into the town and visited the temples, two of which (Chennakasava and Senkareswara) were constructed by the famous Jakkannachari. The large bull in the former temple made of black stone, is an object of interest. It was brought to my notice that the large temple of Byatarayaswami leaks in some places and is otherwise in bad repair. The Muzarayi Superintendent will be asked to suggest measures for the repair of this and other temples. I also noticed that plants were growing in crevices on the walls and roof of these temples. The Deputy Commissioner was requested to take early measures for their removal, using if possible, the new preparation called the "Weed Exterminator." The compounds of these temples are unsightly and contain the remains of fallen houses. It was ordered that these compounds should be levelled and that no houses should be built therein. Impressed upon the Deputy Commissioner the necessity for levelling the ground and improving the drains as measures of town sanitation, should it become necessary to start village works in this locality. On the representation of some of the towns-people, I asked the Deputy Commissioner to enquire if it was true that a fee was levied by the Municipality for every cart-load of mud removed from the ruined fort wall and to remove the impost if possible.

54. *16th December* 1891.—Left Turuvekere and drove to Banasandra Railway Station, after deputing the Chief Secretary to visit the Channarayapatna, Arsikere and Tiptur Taluks and to report to me regarding their condition by the time of my return from Bangalore. The raiyats of Banasandra asked for a well of drinking water in their village. There is a large well at the station which contains a fair supply of water. The Deputy Commissioner was asked to have a well sunk in the village in a suitable locality. Thence travelled to Bangalore by train, making inquiries at the several intermediate stations regarding the state of the crops, the water-supply, &c. The raiyats were strongly advised to cultivate the beds of tanks, which would not only add to the existing stock of food grains, but would also afford fodder for cattle. They were further told that Amrut Mahal kavals, at least such of them as would not be required by that Department at present, would be thrown open to the raiyats for purposes of pasturage temporarily for the next few months. I learnt from the merchants at Gubbi that ragi was being taken by traders of Salem and other districts at 40 to 45 rupees per cart-load of 640 seers. I impressed upon them the need for keeping local markets fully supplied.

K. S.

CAMP NOS. 26, 27 AND 28.

The following extracts from the Dewan's Memoranda in the P. W. D. are published for the information and guidance of the officers concerned :—

Extract from Dewan's Memo Camp No. D. 26, *dated* 12*th December* 1891, *addressed to the Secretary, D. P. W.*

* * * * *

The following instructions will be issued to the Deputy Commissioner regarding the selection and management of the *works in question which should be called "Village Relief Works."

* Restoration of village tanks below the limit of Rs. 300 by the Revenue Officers.

1. Some of the works sanctioned (as Village Relief Works) should be commenced at once in the tracts where they are most required. The Taluks most affected should be the first to begin with.

2. In selecting the works for execution, care should be taken not to crowd them together too near each other, nor should any work be more than four or five miles from any village for the inhabitants of which it is intended to provide. The object being to find work for the poorer agriculturists, the Madigars, the Holéyars and landless classes, while enabling them to continue to reside in their villages, too much attention cannot be paid to the proper selection of the works. The people can live upon comparatively small wages, if they can be earned near their villages, for in that case they are able to take care of the weaker members of their families and of their cattle and property and what is more important the mutually helpful bonds of village society will be preserved. *Therefore each work should be so selected as to enable the laborers to return to their own villages at the end of each day.*

3. If on the same work several villages are employed, the work may be assigned in blocks one for each village and the Patel of that village be made to look to exacting proper work upon that block.

4. *(a) The Amani system.*—The work should be entrusted to the Patel of the village. Where necessary or desirable, the Patel of neighbouring village in which no work may be going on may be associated with him. In some cases, it may be advantageous to associate with the Patel of the village two leading raiyats or Buddhivants in the charge of the work. In some cases, the Shanbhog may, with advantage, be in joint charge with the Patel. Even when all this is done, the Patel in whose village the work is, should be the party immediately responsible for its proper execution and for the proper payment of wages.

(b) The work should be on the task system, the quantity of task must vary from time to time according to the requirements of popularity, the condition of the people, &c. The Patel should be responsible that proper work is done for the wages paid.

(c) A nominal list should be prepared with the help of the Shanbhog and against each name a cross should be marked for each day's work done and paid for.

(d) The wages paid shall be such as will be fair and reasonable, having regard to the prevailing price. The Deputy Commissioner will at once fix the rate for the time being as regards each tract and report the same. How many seers of ragi should each adult male cooly be able to buy daily with the wages earned by him, is the question for the Deputy Commissioner to decide.

5. *Contract System.*—Where it is more convenient, the contract system may be adopted, provided—

(a) the Patel is the contractor himself, and

(b) he undertakes to employ the poorer villagers and pays them promptly and at equitable rates approved by the Amildar, and, where feasible, in kind or rather partly in kind and partly in cash.

6. *(a) Supervising Agency.*—The Shanbhog (not when in joint charge of the work) should go round all works within his Firka and give every assistance possible to the Patel in charge. He should help the Patel in making the weekly jarib and the payment pattis. The payments may be weekly on the day preceding the *Sante* day, unless where daily payments are considered necessary.

(b) The Shekdar should regularly inspect all works in his Hobli at least once in every week and bring to the notice of the Amildar irregularities, if any, in execution or payment by means of weekly diaries.

(c) The Amildar must constantly move about and will be held responsible for the success of the system.

(d) The District should be divided between the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants for purposes of inspection and general control and management.

(e) Shekdars engaged in inspection of village relief works will be given an allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

(f) An allowance to Patels and Shanbhogs in charge of relief works may have possibly to be given, but upon this point the report of the Deputy Commissioners will be awaited, and

(g) The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore will warn the Tank Sub-Overseers and Tank Inspectors in their Districts to hold themselves in readiness to start at a moment's notice for duty in the affected tracts.

7. Complete discretion will be vested in the Deputy Commissioner as regards the details of carrying out the system of village relief as above. Its success will depend upon the energy, tact and judgment he will be able to bring to bear upon it. He will keep me constantly informed of progress in the various taluks. His object should be to afford the maximum amount of relief and at the same time secure a work of undoubted local utility of the prescribed standard, regarding the details of which standard, full instructions should be issued by the Deputy Commissioner.

Extract from Dewan's Memorandum to D. P. W. Secretary, Camp No. D. 28, dated 13th December.

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As regards task, I am doubtful whether we should abandon it so early in the day. As the Patel is to be the task master, there is no fear of the task system making the works unpopular. But the Patel should be responsible that no man (except the incorrigibly idle) goes without wages on the pretext of his not doing the allotted task.

I have great faith in the sympathy of the Patel for his villagers and in his ability to get some fair return for the money spent. It is far safer for us to rely upon the autonomy of the village than upon paid agency. This is a lesson we learn from the late relief operations during the last famine, and it should not be lost upon us.

There should be some measurement of work (already done and paid for), by the Shekdar or Tank Inspector. I will not stop payments on the work if the measurement falls short of what is reasonable, but the information will enable the local officers to take notice of the fact, to warn the Patel and, in extreme cases, to supersede him. It must be distinctly understood that, for short work rendered, the Patel and his village will be answerable.

The Government leave the elaboration of all details to the Deputy Commissioner, it devolves upon him, according to local circumstances and the stamp of local men available, to arrange effectively for supervision, payment for work, &c., and generally so to work the scheme as to carry out to the fullest extent possible the intentions of the Government which are to afford the maximum amount of relief to the poorer classes *near their own homes* and to secure in return for the same some work of undoubted local utility.

Extract from the Dewan's Memorandum addressed to the P. W. D. Secretary, Camp No. D. 28, dated 13th December 1891.

* * * *

I have no faith whatever in the so called distance test. It is a heartless test and is worse than useless. Far better it will be to keep the suffering people at

their own homes by giving them some means of earning their wages near their homes, though not unfrequently there would be no return to show for the money spent, than to attempt to concentrate them on large distant works. When they are compelled to quit their homes, they are more likely to enter upon a career of aimless wandering than to go to the distant works. I would not establish such works unless they become *absolutely necessary*. At the same time, the Public Works Department should be ready to carry out the programme of such works at a moment's notice.

CAMP D. No. 29, DATED NELLIGERE, 13TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—The tanks named in the margin are some of the Inam tanks which are breached in this Taluk. The Jodidars are too poor to restore them, but Government are willing to help them with advances of money on the following terms :—

Nelgundi Tank.
Kaldevanhalli Tank.
Kalnathpur do
Kandahalli do
(All in the Nagamangala Taluk.)

1st. The money advanced should carry interest at 5 per cent.

2ndly. It will be given in instalments to the extent of work done.

3rdly. Earthwork should at once commence and continue vigorously according to the amount of labor forthcoming from the neighbouring villages and the entire work should be completed within a specified reasonable time, which the Deputy Commissioner will fix for each case.

4thly. The village and tank should be security for the money advanced.

5thly. The loan with interest should be repaid in instalments within a period not exceeding ten years to be fixed in each case by the Deputy Commissioner.

2. The construction details will be prescribed by the Executive Engineer.

3. The object is to have as much work going on at once as possible. The Deputy Commissioner will accordingly take immediate action and apply for the money required with full details with a statement in the appended form.

Name of Owner.	Area.										Assessment.					Details regarding Tanks to be repaired.				
	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.			Total.												
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Unarable.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		On cultivated area.	On uncultivated arable area.	Total Beriz.	Other items of Revenue if any.	Jodi or Quit-rent.	Drainage area.	Water spread.	Capacity.	Achkat.	Level waste weir.

READ—

The following extract from a Memorandum submitted by Mr. Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, dated 10th December 1891.

Extract from a Memorandum submitted by Mr. Madhava Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, dated 10th December 1891.

Amildars will advance money to raiyats where necessary for excavating and stone facing permanent irrigation wells and for holes required to save standing crops. The Amildars and the Officer to be specially deputed for making advances for wells will be personally responsible for due securities being taken for the advances. These may be repaid either in one lump sum after the harvest or in instalments, as the Amildar and Special Officer may decide in each case.

For weavers weekly advances may be made where the Sahukars have failed to employ them and the cloths turned out shall be purchased at a fair valuation and stored in the Taluk Cutcherry or other secure place, if not, sold at ruling prices. Weavers live mostly in Municipal Towns. Three Municipal Commissioners shall be held personally responsible for the advances for supervising the work and for securing cloths of value sufficient to cover the loans. The disbursements shall be weekly and shall be made by the three Commissioners and certified by them under a nominal roll to be kept by them.

CAMP No. D. 31, DATED TURUVEKERE, 15TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—The weaving class is beginning to feel the pressure in several places in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts and the Government generally approve of the scheme proposed in the above. The advances should be made only where really required, as the Government cannot afford to pay a large sum for this purpose. The local Amildar should be made responsible (with selected Municipal Commissioners) to see that the advances are given only where deserved. They may in many cases, be, with advantage, made upon working looms and upon the security of the produce. The following sums will be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for this purpose :—

	Rs.
Bangalore	1,000
Tumkur	1,000
Kolar	1,500
Chitaldroog...	1,500
Total.....	5,000

CAMP No. D. 32, DATED TURUVEKERE, 15TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—For the purpose of enabling the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore to establish village relief works in localities where they are really required, on the principles and rules laid down in Dewan's D. P. W. Memos Nos. 26, 27 and 28, dated 12th and 13th instant, a sum of Rs. 3,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore.

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

CAMP No. D. 33, DATED TURUVEKERE, 15TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—The Deputy Commissioner reports in his D. O. that the Hiriyur Taluk, parts of which he is now visiting, is worse than either Molkalmuru or Chellakere. He recommends the immediate commencement of the Vudavalli Tank work, lately sanctioned, where there is Rs. 20,000 worth of earthwork to be done and which would benefit the Kasaba and Javanagondanahalli Hoblis. The work will be started as early as possible. The Deputy Commissioner's attention will however be drawn to the fact that there is very little population in the vicinity of this work. What will really benefit the people in their present condition is a large number of

which can be dealt with under the agency of Revenue Officers in accordance with the principles laid down in my Memo of 12th instant. The Deputy Commissioner should at once select a number of such small tanks for being taken in hand at once through the local Patels. A sum of Rs. 5,000 will be at once placed at his disposal for the commencement of such works in this and other Taluks where they are most urgently required, in strict accordance with the rules laid down in my Memo of the 12th instant and extracts from D. P. W. Notes, copies of which were sent to him by the Under-Secretary with a D. O.

CAMP No. D. 34, DATED TURUVEKERE, 15TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—In the drier Taluks of the Mysore District, of which the Dewan has visited Nagamangala, and in the greater part of the Tumkur District, (except perhaps Sira and a few special tracts) no relief works are required at present. What is required is an expansion of ordinary Public Works and their proper distribution. The necessary action towards this end will at once be taken in the Public Works Department. The agriculturists will not be able, to take up work for the next month or so, having their harvest to do, but there should be established early, suitable works where they can obtain ready employment. On these works, only local labor should be employed, and if owing to this cause the progress of the works should be slow, that is rather an advantage than otherwise.

TELEGRAM

From the Dewan of Mysore, To Major Macintire, Adyar, Madras.

CAMP No. D. 36, DATED CHIKNAYAKANHALLI, 19TH DECEMBER 1891.

Please resign to Revenue officers temporarily this season all Amrut Mahal kavals which can possibly be spared in dry taluks.

CAMP No. D. 37, DATED CHIKNAYAKANHALLI, 19TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—During the Dewan's present tour the raiyats of several villages have been asking that with the view of providing fodder for cattle in this season of drought, the kavals of the Amrut Mahal Department be laid open to them for grazing purposes. There is no doubt that there is great want of fodder in the affected tracts, and all possible measures must be taken for providing it. The privilege of grazing in Government Forests which has recently been allowed cannot be availed of by the raiyats in many villages owing to the prohibitive distance of the Forests. The Dewan understands that some of the kavals are not visited for several years by Amrut Mahal cattle. The Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department is therefore requested temporarily to make over at once to the Deputy Commissioners for the use of raiyats' cattle all kavals which are not likely to be required for the Government cattle during the next few months, and to report his having done so to this office by wire.

CAMP No. D. 38, DATED CHIKNAYAKANHALLI, 19TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—The head sluices of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts are usually closed on the 10th of January. But in this exceptional season, they should be kept open as long as may be necessary for maturing standing crops

2. A hot weather supply of water is allowed under these channels for sugar-cane crops and incidentally for manurial crops. The Deputy Commissioners should, in consultation with the Public Works Department, determine to what extent, without prejudice to the interests of the sugar-cane crops, water may be allowed for raising a quick growing dry crop of some kind: and to that extent they should encourage raiyats to cultivate dry crops. By this means the local supply of food grains and fodder for cattle will be appreciably augmented. The Deputy Commissioners and the Public Works Department will at once take the needful action to carry out the foregoing orders.

L. ANANTASWAMI RAO,
Under-Secretary.

No. 9798-803—CIR. 157, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH DECEMBER 1891.

ORDER.—The one lakh of Rupees sanctioned for advances for wells in Government Proceedings dated 29th September 1891, should be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Kolar District	30,000
Tumkur do	30,000
Chitaldroog District	40,000

2. A further allotment of Rs. 30,000 for Bangalore is now sanctioned.

3. Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar after completing his work in Chitaldroog is requested to go to Tumkur as soon as possible and commence his work in that District, meanwhile placing himself in communication with the Amildars of the Taluks for any preliminary arrangements that may be necessary for the admission of the applications for advances and inspection of localities.

4. As it would be sometime before Mr. Krishnaiengar can go to Kolar and Bangalore, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore is requested to entrust the work of granting advances in his District under the Rules already issued to the Probationary Assistant Mr. Kumaraswami Naik and see that the work of receiving applications and granting advances is pushed on vigorously. Mr. Nanjundaiya, Sub-Judge, Bangalore, is requested to proceed at once to Kolar and report himself to the Deputy Commissioner of that District who will place him in charge of the work of advancing loans to raiyats. The Chief Judge of the Chief Court will make the necessary arrangements for the discharge of Mr. Nanjundaiya's duties as Sub-Judge till the commencement of the vacation, and report them for the approval of Government. The arrangement may be carried out in anticipation of sanction.

5. The Special Officers employed on well work should submit their diaries through their Deputy Commissioners once a week to the Government Office, Bangalore, and also a brief report of the advances made and the location in which they have been made, to the Dewan's Camp Office. If there are any points on which special orders are required, separate communications should be submitted to the Government Office, Bangalore, marked "urgent."

6. Although Special Officers have been appointed to grant loans, the Government look to the Deputy Commissioners, for the proper discharge of their work and its success, they should guide the Special Officers with their advice, and it is open to them to restrict their powers if they deem that to be necessary reporting the same to Government. As Mr. Kumaraswami Naik is comparatively new to the work, Mr. Madhava Rao is requested to bestow special attention to the work done by him and see that advances are given on a proper scrutiny of the circumstances of each case.

7. The advances must, for the present, be given in those parts only where there is scarcity of water, and some relief is urgently called for.

A. SRINIVASACHARLU,
Under-Secretary.